

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXIII
No. 4,292.

Established,
A. D. 1758.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

The Newport Mercury
is PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. H. BARBER.
No. 133, Thames Street.

Terms—TWO DOLLARS per annum.
Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
will be charged for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All Advertisements (except where an
account is open) must be paid for previous
reinsertion.

If No Paper discontinued (unless at the
discretion of the Editor) until arrears are
paid.

Single papers SIX CENTS, to be had at the
Office.

JOB PRINTING,
such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Circu-
lars, Cards, Notifications, &c. & c., prompt-
ly executed at the usual prices.

STATIONERY, &c.

STEEL PENS; Lead Pencils; Slate
Pencils; Ink Stands; Wafers; Pen
Holders; Blue Ink; Taylor's Black
Ink, superior to any other; Ink Powder;
Writing and Letter Paper, of the
best quality; Quills; Pencil Leads;
Black Sand; Wallets; Account Books
of various sizes; Commercial Blanks;
Bill Paper, &c. & c. For sale at No.
133 Thames street, by

J. H. BARBER.

Plumbe Daguerrian Gallery,
OF PATENT

Colored Photographs,
At the Malbone House, Thanes street,
Newport; 75 Court street, Boston; 251
Broadway, N. York; 136 Chestnut st.,
Philadelphia,—constituting the oldest and
most extensive establishment of the kind
in the world, and containing upwards of
1000 PICTURES. Admittance Free.

A MET HOD has been discovered, and
known only at this place, of painting the
exact complexion and every variety of color
in the dress.—Thus in every variety of color
of the likeness, you have all the rich
effects and high finish of the most exquisite
painting.

These portraits having been awarded the
first premiums and highest honors by the
American and Franklin Institutes respectively
at their last exhibitions, are thus officially sus-
tained in the positions of superiority hereto-
fore universally assigned them by the public
as the most beautiful Daguerreotypes ever
produced.

Persons sitting for their Miniatures at
this establishment are guaranteed a perfect
likeness, colored exactly to nature, or no
charge. Likenesses taken every day without
regard to weather.

Plumbe premium Apparatus & Rights, Plates
Cases, &c. at wholesale and retail.

Newport, December 9, 1843.

**NEWPORT
DYE-HOUSE.**

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he has
taken the Dye House, formerly occupied
by J. Viner, situated in Tanner
street, where he is prepared to Dye and
Fush at 10 days notice in the best manner,
the following articles, viz.:

Broadcloths, Silks,
Cassimeres, Crapes,
Merinos, Sattins,
Circassians, Pongees,
Bombazines, Hosiery,
Gloves &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns
etc., circassian, bombazine, and crapse
dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments,
such as dress, frock and great coats, sur-
louts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pres-
erved without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen
garments of every description, in a neat
style—merino and Cashmere shawls clean-
ed and whitened, without injury to the
border—carpets and woolen table cloths clean-
ed and whitened.

All articles left at the Dye House in
Tanner Street, or the following Agents
will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann
M. Eddy, next north of the Perry
Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John
Bedley, Portsmouth.

February 19. 1842.

Summer Goods.
OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO,

Have just received a great variety of
Balzorines, Bateges, Lawns, and every
style of rich Summer Dress Goods.

Also—Black Silk Shawls,
Black Satin do.
Black Lace, do.
Barege do.

And many other styles of sensible
shawls. Also—Ribbons, Cravats, Gloves
&c. &c.



FOR SALE.

A very pleasantly situated and
valuable FARM, laying on
the East side of this Island,
and 4 1-2 miles from New-
port, being partly in Middletown and
partly in Portsmouth, containing about
110 acres of excellent Land; it is well
fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has
on it a double two story dwelling house,
a good wash room chaise and milk house,
crib and grain house, and a large double
barn; all the above buildings are in good
repair—there is also a well of good soft
water, and a water grist mill that will
rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent
grinding order.—There is also a large
full grown greening orchard, and a young
orchard; both orchards are in full bearing
of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on rea-
sonable terms as to price and credit, and
any one wishing to secure an indepen-
dence for life, will do well to purchase—
it is seldom such a Farm is offered for
sale on this Island.

ROBINSON POTTER.

House and Land For Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell
her estate in Portsmouth, R. I.
viz.:—A new and convenient
dwelling House and out buildings,
and two acres of land beautifully
situated about six miles from Newport
on the road leading to the Glen, within a
few rods of Mrs. Durfee's Tea-House.
The House is one story high with six
rooms on the floor and well finished
throughout, the land and fixtures are in
excellent order. Any person wishing
to purchase will examine for themselves.
The terms will be made easy.

SARAH C. GRINNELL.

Portsmouth June 8.

TO LET.

THE house known as the Oly-
phant House, opposite the Moravian
Church; it has been thoroughly re-
paired inside and out—painted and papered
throughout. Apply to SAMUEL B.
VERNON, of STEPHEN CARNOON.
July 22.

SPRING FISHIONS.

Important news to the Sick and Afflicted.

FALES CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC.

For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

NO matter how bald a person may be, a
growth of hair will be produced, and as
naturally too as herbage grows on the plain, or
the lily in the valley. This Tonic is war-
ranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and ev-
ery other accumulating substance, is your
hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will mo-
rally fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair
thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is war-
ranted to satisfy the largest desire in thick-
ening the hair in the first case and covering the
Head Head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of these remedial agents that
restore the skin at once to a solid and healthy
condition, when thus restored, you will soon
discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful
growth of young hair, gradually increasing in
length, till it becomes like your other hair was
before you began to lose it.

FALES' COUGH, WORM, HEADACHE and
Diarrhea or Dysentery LOZENGES are sale,
certain and agreeable remedies for the diseases
for which they are recommended.

Numerous, speedy and surprising cures have
been effected by their use, hence their popularity.

FALES' ORACLE OF HEALTH, (Philadelphia)

Says that Fales' Medicated Lozenges are con-
sidered by those who have used them, to be
far superior to Sherman's or any other intro-
duced into that market.

THE COUGH LOZENGES, are beneficial in all
cases of common colds, hooping cough, asth-
matic affections, inflammation of the throat
and lungs; they are also particularly beneficial
for the crew, and a very good substitute for
the celebrated Hive Syrup, Cough Candies,
Quince Cordials, Pulmonary Balsams, &c.

THE WORM LOZENGES, are a safe and sure
remedy for Worms. Two or three is a dose
for very small children, and five or six for lar-
ger ones.

THE DYSENTERY LOZENGES, are a certain
and agreeable remedy for Diarrhea, and bowel
Complaints of Children—Full directions as to
diet and manner of taking them, accompany
each box.

THE HEADACHE or CAMPION LOZENGES, are
beneficial in cases of nervous headache in
various affections of a typhus character. They
are useful in Rheumatism and periosteum;
also in eruptive diseases, to favor the eruption
or bring it back when it has suddenly receded
from the skin, as sometimes happens in measles
and small pox.

N. B. Be sure that J. J. FALES, M. D., Bos-
ton, is on the side of the Box that you buy.

For sale in a
stationary and Variety store of
T. STACY, JR.

July 1.

ADVICE GRATIS.

Important news to the Sick and Afflicted.

Mrs. Winchester,

Dockress, may be consulted at her resi-
dence,

Patients who are incapable from infirmity
of attending personally upon the Dockress,
can by sending a correct statement of their
case, be told whether they are curable or
not, such as consumptive complaints, coughs,
inflammation, weakness in the digest, kidney
complaints, piles, shortness of breath, asth-
ma, rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory
nervous complaints, scrofula humors, salt
rheum, erysipelas, phlegmatic complaints,
bleeding at the lungs, loss of appetite, humor
in the blood, ulcers, bilious disorders,
fever and ague, yellow fever, female com-
plaints, worms of different kinds, fever
sores, deafness, and other similar diseases

CERTIFICATES.

Thomaston, April 20, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the
care of Mrs. Winchester, after having been
given over by two Physicians with the
yellow fever and fever and ague, and much
swollen, and in five weeks I was restored to
good health by taking her medicine.

JOHN LEAVEY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the
Directors on the same day, the following
officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

—George Engs, President; Charles
Gyles, Treasurer; and

B. B. HOWLAND, Secy.

For Sale,

House No. 224, corner of Thames
and Sanford streets, near the north end
of Main Street, Apply to the subscriber
in Tiverton, or JONATHAN T. ALMY, Esq.
in Newport and at the office of the New-
port Mercury.

JAMES STEVENS

May 20, 1843.

FAIRY-BANK COTTAGE

AT THE BEACH, One of the pleasantest places on Rhode- Island.

THIS Establishment is now open for
the reception of company. Persons
visiting the Beach, who may choose
to stop a few hours at the Cottage, can
be accommodated with rooms, and sup-
plied with Ice Creams, Water Ices, Let-
tuce, Soda Water, Ale, Beer, Cider,
Fruit, Cake, Pastry, &c. &c., all of
which will be furnished as cheap as the
articles can be obtained anywhere and
waranteed of the first quality.

Picknick and other Pleasure parties
accommodated with rooms by the hour
or day.

Ice Creams, Water Ices,

and every other article usually made at

Confectionary Establishments, made

to order and of the very best

materials.

Orders left at the Cottage or at the

Store, corner of Frank and Thames streets,

will be punctually attended to.

T. STACY Jr.

Newport, July 6.

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND was declared This
Day, of two per cent. on all sums
that have been in for space of 6 months,
and one per cent. on all sums that have been
in for the space of 3 months, agreeably
to the regulations of the Institution,
payable on and after Saturday, the 20th

C. GYLES, Treas'r.

Newport, July 20, 1844.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

that she had entered the amaranthine bower, and caught the music which swells forever through the porphyry palaces of the Greek Elysium.

Yet here—ever here—hate and guile, those serpents that draw their trail over the fairest flowers of earth had found entrance. Behind a pillar, screened from the gaze of the bacchanalians, and unobserved by the attendant slaves, man had stationed himself; he surveyed the assembly from beneath his bent brows in scornful silence; yet savage rage was the predominant passion which fired his eye and blanched his cheek. His hand clutched a falchion, which one moment he had drew, and the next returned to its sheath. His costume was that of a foreign mercenary soldier, and his soiled garments and worn sandals, betrayed that he had journeyed far, and on foot. He appeared to view but one individual at that festive board; and now he shone, not through fear or irresolution, but from the excess of passion, which once roused in the bosom of a native of the South, will sweep, too often, like a lava eruption, over his better feelings and impulses. There was a cry, a wild cry through the hall, and the stranger, with lithe falchion, dashed towards the gay and gallant host; yet the very fury of the assassin defeated his object; his sword passed through the robe of Clodius—he staggered forward, and ere he could recover himself to repeat the blow, a dozen weapons were at his breast, and he was speedily bound in thongs by the attendant slaves, and dragged into the atrium.

"Clodius," said a gay Centurian of the Emperors Legion, the guests reseating themselves, as if nothing happened, "we shall now have a victim for our amphitheatre, criminals have been rather scarce of late—ha! ha!"

"By the Olympian Jove! but the fellow has rare sinews and muscles," exclaimed another; "we must match him with a Dacian gladiator, or a Nubian lion."

The intelligence of the murderous attempt on the life of Clodius, reached the ear of Ione, as she sat with her female companions in the penetrale; and hurrying out, in spite of the restrictions of Roman forms, she rushed towards the man who had lured her from her happy home, but whom she loved with the devotion and tenderness of a first and only parent.

We must transport the reader to a Roman amphitheatre. And what had the vast assembly met to witness? A human being who was to strive in mortal combat not with one of his own species, but with a tiger!

He stood in the arena—that unknown man who had sought to take the life of Clodius. None knew what could have prompted him to the deed, though some conjectured that he was a hired assassin. His punishment was to be converted into a source of morbid pleasure to Rome; and yet one faint gleam of hope was permitted to cheer the victim, otherwise there would be no struggle, and consequently no gratification—if he triumphed over the tiger, the criminal would be allowed to live!

In his right hand he held a pugio, or short dagger, and round his left arm, by way of defence against the teeth of the animal, he was permitted to wind a strip of buffalo leather. And thus he appeared in the centre of the arena. His form was erect; his chest was expanded; his eyes wandered for an instant around the immense assembly, and then were fixed on one object—the den whence he expected his antagonist to issue forth. And was the gentle Ione there? She sat by Clodius, but unlike the Roman dames, the fair Greek, although attending at the earnest solicitation of her lover, could not find courage to gaze at the criminal, she drew her mantle before her face.

A shout—another, to animate the champion, shook the amphitheatre; and then ensued the stillness of death, the breathless pause of earnestness and anxiety. The den was opened!—there was a roar and a bound—but the famished monster, as if conscious that he had no contemptible enemy to encounter, paused and crouched on the ground, preparing for the deadly spring.—The stalwart criminal firmly planted his foot on the sand, raised his dagger, and held forward for defence, his left arm. The human eye has been known to daunt the most formidable and savage beasts of prey; and thus as the doomed man gazed sternly and unflinchingly on the burning, flashing orbs of the crouching tiger, the animal seemed to quail and cower; yet it was but a minute; he bounded into the air! the leap measured half the arena, and his descending talons tore the thin garment of his foe, and opened a deep wound in his side.

The spectators shouted, as much, perhaps, through pleasure at witnessing the flow of human blood, as to give vent to their animal excitement. Woe to the unhappy man! what might have saved him from destruction?—and none pitied him because he was a stranger, and condemned by the laws of Rome. Yet even to him, friendless, and worn down by misery, life was dear, and he would not resign it without a struggle.—As the tiger was preparing to make a second spring, nimble as an antelope, quick as thought, he bounded upon his back; the brute roared and reared under his burden; firmly the criminal wound his left arm around his throat, and in his right hand gleamed his dagger; now was to be the struggle for mastery for life or death.—Round and round the arena plunged the furious beast, and yet the rider relinquished not his hold. He struck with his steel, but the blow not affecting a vital part, only increased the tiger's fury;—the brute tore

the ground with his paws, and lashed his sides with his tail—another stroke—'twas rightly aimed! the heart of the desert savage was pierced—he rose on his hind legs gave one bellowing roar, and fell on his side—dead!

There was a wild waving of silk mantles and snowy hands: shouts, and again bursts of applause echoed from the marble benches to the roof, and along the pillared galleries. The victor bent on one knee, claiming in that attitude, the boon of life; and the first to rise and cry, "Let him live!" was he who the stranger had endeavored to assassinate—the gallant Clodius, lone, also, now the scene of terror was past, raised her face from the robe, and gazed towards the pardoned culprit. Whom did she behold? whose face that upturned towards the seats of the partisans?—shriek burst from her lips, and the next moment she sank, without sense or motion, into the arms of the astonished Clodius.

The sun was setting behind the Etruscan Hills; the last rays of crimson light were falling over the rich and quiet valley of the Anio, and gleaming on the tall columns of clustering temples, and resting like a glory over the far off towers of the imperial city of Rome, when in front, of the villa of Clodius, leant the man who had recently combated with the tiger in the amphitheatre; he had been taken by the noble Roman, and yet it was only to die.—The mystery was at an end—all was known. The criminal was a Greek, was the father of Ione; and now he was perishing of the wounds he had received, and had obtained no vengeance of the betrayer of his child.

His features were composed; his eye followed the setting sun, and he appeared wrapped in thought. Clodius stood near, supporting the trembling and weeping girl, for the Roman was neither callous of heart, nor rendered selfish by vice.

"Will you forgive us?" said the young patrician; "yet I tell you, Athenian, I only am to blame."

"Forgive us, father!—Oh! did you know what remorse, what sorrow I have suffered, in having forsaken you and my home, you would not withhold your pardon. Yet Clodius is kind; I have not one word of complaint to utter."

The Greek, whatever his thoughts might have been, whether of his distant country, or of the Elysium to which he believed his spirit was hastening, roused himself at last from his trance, and gazed on the man whom he considered his mortal enemy.

"Forgive you! a child who has dishonored my name—a man who stole from me her who was my hope of life? Never!—From my daughter I turn my eyes in loathing, and on my enemy I would fix them in hate and in wrath until they close in death. I curse you both."

Ione sprang forward, and kneeling before the inexorable man, seized his hand,

"Do not curse us father! Clodius, at least, does not deserve your curse."

"Have you not disgraced me who, though a lowly man, have the blood of Aristides in my veins? Are you not the Roman's paramour?"

"Such Ione shall not remain an hour longer!" exclaimed Clodius, advancing, "her heart is as pure, noble and good, as ever beat in a bosom covered by patrician or regal robe. I shall be proud to be permitted to call her my wife."

The Athenian heard the words of Clodius, and, faint and bleeding as he was, he started on his feet.

"Roman pronounce those words again! Art thou in earnest? or dost thou but speak to soothe me in my last moments?—Shall I see the tainted flower restored to its purity? the clouded star shine forth again in light! Speak! that I may forgive, that I may bless you both before I die!"

Clodius, deeply affected, unsheathed his sword. "Greek, you behold this weapon—no Roman worthy of the name he bore, ever yet made an oath on his sword and violated it. Here, then, on this steel I swear, and call the gods whom we worship to witness, that before you sun again illuminates these heavens, Ione of Athens, if she so consent, shall be made by every solemn ceremony my lawful wife."

The girl hung by the robe of the speaker, looking silently into his face, her bosom swelling with gratitude, as much as her heart overflowed with love. The next moment they turned, hand in hand, towards the dying man. He strained the daughter to his breast, and then extending his hands over both, as they knelt before him, beseeched the gods to make them happy, to bless their lot; and thus, as the purple light over the Etruscan Mountains grew more faint, and the stars shone forth like torches to guide the released spirit to Elysian spheres, Ione's father breathed his last.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—In the New York Circuit Court on Thursday, it was decided by Judge Kent, in a point regarding the validity of a lease of a house to a woman whose husband had abandoned her, and had for thirteen years done nothing for her support, that a married woman in such a case, where she has a family to maintain, has a right to make a contract, and the lease must be held to be valid.

In another case in the Common Pleas, it was decided by Judge Ulshoefler, that where a complaint had been made by a wife, of neglect to maintain her, and the husband, after arrest, enters into bonds to provide for his family, and afterwards invites his wife to his house, she is bound to go, unless prevented by a well-grounded fear that she would be in danger of her life by doing so.

By the Mails.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion at Rio.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following letter, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 28, 1844.

I hasten to inform you of a melancholy accident which happened in this place Saturday last.

This city was thrown into great excitement on Saturday last, by an occurrence which has clothed a large number of its inhabitants in mourning, and created a gloom over the whole city.

On the opposite side of the harbor, and distant about four miles, is a village, which numbers about three thousand inhabitants, and where a number of the most respected inhabitants reside, as being more retired than in the bustle of Rio.

Two small steamboats ply every hour during the day between the two places, so that the number of passengers is large, especially upon holidays for recreation.

Saturday was one of these days, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon about 300 passengers entered on board from the wharf of the city, and the boat had just pushed from her moorings when the boiler burst with a most awful explosion.

A friend of mine, who was present, represents the scene as the most heart-rending that the imagination can conceive.

The boat was a complete wreck, and amidst the shrieks of the wounded, the cries of the drowning, and the confusion of the moment, the most callous heart would have melted into tenderness.

The mutilated remains were gathered as soon as possible, and removed to a neighboring hospital—some with the loss of a limb—some dreadfully scalded; and upon numbering them, it was found there were eighty-six wounded in the house beside those removed to private dwellings. There were fifty-two ascertained to have been killed, and several al-

lersons are missing yet.

Seven or eight have died since, and I am informed there are as many as twenty who are pronounced incurable and will probably linger in agony for several days.

The number of wounded who are still living, as far as ascertained, is about sixty-five. This is the first accident of the kind which has ever occurred here, and has caused great excitement.

All places of public amusement were closed, and have not since been opened.

Had the accident occurred one hour earlier, I should probably have been spared this narrative, and our family circle reduced one in its number, as I am residing on the opposite side and passed over in the 3 o'clock boat.

It will take some time for the citizens generally to recover from the shock.

"Do not curse us father! Clodius, at least, does not deserve your curse."

"Have you not disgraced me who, though a lowly man, have the blood of Aristides in my veins? Are you not the Roman's paramour?"

"Such Ione shall not remain an hour longer!" exclaimed Clodius, advancing, "her heart is as pure, noble and good, as ever beat in a bosom covered by patrician or regal robe. I shall be proud to be permitted to call her my wife."

LYNCING.—A case of lynching occurred a few days ago in Panola, Mississippi.

A laborer, in the employment of a clergyman in Holmes county, stole from his employer a negro man, two or three horses, and his two daughters, one about twelve and the other ten years of age. He was caught near Helena, on his way to Arkansas or Texas, where he and the negro intended to make wives of their little captives. By terrible threats they had prevented the young girls from giving any alarms. The rest of the tale is thus told by the Memphis Enquirer:

After the two friends were taken, they were handcuffed and brought back to Panola. The citizens, hearing the circumstances, and fearing that they might in some way escape the punishment due their crimes, organized themselves into an extra judicial tribunal, and appointed a jury of 12 men, who sentenced them to be severely cow-hid, the sentence to be executed one upon the other. This was accordingly done, the negro received thirty-five and the white man twenty-five lashes, well laid on with a cowhide.—The sentence was for each to receive fifty lashes, but they were so gashed with the number above stated that the popular mercy remitted the balance. They were then handed over to their guard, to be taken back to Holmes. Our informant heard in Panola that the white man had been whipped to death by the citizens of that county, but it is not certain that his information is correct.

No violence had been offered to the two little girls while in their captivity.—From some conversation overheard by them, it is believed that their escape from outrage worse than death was attributed to the negro, as he was heard to tell the white man that "if he attempted it before they reached where they were going to, he would kill him." The white man had been employed some two or three weeks by the father of the little girls as a common laborer, is about thirty five years of age, appears to be an Irishman and has several names.

Important to Importers of Wine.—A decision of the Treasury Department has just been made on the subject of the duties paid on Madeira wine. Instead of paying sixty cents per gallon, as heretofore, the rates hereafter will be only seven and a half cents in casks, and fifteen cents in bottles. The Tariff act of 1842 has been found to be an infringement of our treaty with Portugal. It exacted sixty cents per gallon on Madeira wines, while the white wines of other nations were put at the low rates above mentioned. Our treaty with Portugal stipulates that the wines of that country shall be received on the terms of the most favored nations. The treaty of course prevails over the act. The amount to be refunded to importers will not fall far short of four hundred thousand dollars, and may reach a half million.—N. Y. Express.

JOE SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.—A new prophet, it is whispered, has been selected—a Dr. Richards, formerly of Berkshire county, in Massachusetts. He is said to be a man of considerable talent, with a great deal of shrewdness and tact. The announcement will be made in a few days.—Baltimore Sun.

Important to Importers of Wine.—A decision of the Treasury Department has just been made on the subject of the duties paid on Madeira wine. Instead of

paying sixty cents per gallon, as heretofore, the rates hereafter will be only seven and a half cents in casks, and fifteen cents in bottles. The Tariff act of 1842 has been found to be an infringement of our treaty with Portugal. It exacted

sixty cents per gallon on Madeira wines, while the white wines of other nations were put at the low rates above mentioned.

Our treaty with Portugal stipulates that the wines of that country shall be received on the terms of the most favored nations. The treaty of course prevails over the act. The amount to be refunded to importers will not fall far short of four hundred thousand dollars, and may reach a half million.—N. Y. Express.

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the report of a gun was heard in Little Sharp near Fayette street, and simultaneous with it the frightful scream of a female.

Some of the neighbors, on repairing to the spot, found that a colored woman, named Caroline Richardson, had been shot. Further examination having been made, it was ascertained that a heavy charge of shot had entered her groin, and several shot her body, producing a painful and very dangerous wound. James McArden was arrested charged with the offence. There being no positive white evidence, he was released on his own recognizance to appear again for further examination.

U. S. Stock of 1841.—The Secretary of the Treasury advertises that this stock, which falls due on the 31st of next December, will be redeemed at any time previous, with interest from July 1st, on presentation at the Bank of America, the Bank of Commerce, or the Merchants' Bank, in New York city.

FROM INDIANA.—A most frightful storm passed through the northern part of Wayne county, Indiana, on the evening of the 5th. The Richmond (La.) Palladium thus describes its effects:—

Some farms have been stripped of their most valuable timber—fences blown down and whole fields of oats and corn destroyed by the wind and rain. So great was the flood of water that in some of the bottom fields the water stood around the wheat shocks a foot deep—in other fields the wheat was washed away entirely.

In Williamsburg a small shoe shop was blown a considerable distance from its place. Several other houses were raised from their places—others unrooted—windows broken out—doors taken from their hinges and furniture blown out of doors.

Mr. John Cady, living near Williamsburg, had his arm and house much injured, and one of his children, who attempted to shut a door which was burst open by the wind, was taken up and carried a considerable distance, and thrown in the corner of a fence, much bruised, but not dangerously injured.

The wind blew the fire into several parts of the house and ignited, and was extinguished by the most active exertions.

Saturday was one of these days, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon about 300 passengers entered on board from the wharf of the city, and the boat had just pushed from her moorings when the boiler burst with a most awful explosion.

Another battle was fought near the Coletto, on the 12th June, between a party of some 25 Indians and a small number of men under Capt. York. Three of the Indians were killed on the spot. Two of the Texans were wounded.

The news of the rejection of the treaty

of annexation was received in Texas with

wonderful equanimity, and the public sentiment has changed much upon the subject since last winter. When annexation

was first proposed, the people were almost unanimously in favor of it; but the discussion of the question, in Texas and in the United States, has satisfied the people of Houston, that the proposed arrangement is vastly more profitable to the

United States than to Texas, and that indepen-

dence is preferable to annexation.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.—We learn that

yesterday morning, as a locomotive, with

a train of empty burden cars, was pro-

ceeding on the Reading Railroad, the

whole train, numbering thirty five cars,

with the tender of the locomotive, was

precipitated into Mill Creek, with the

bridge across the stream. The engineer,

in passing over, experienced some sym-

toms of a giving way, and upon reaching

the extremity of the bridge, applied more

steam to the engine, and jumped off the

instant the bridge fell, and the whole train

with it. The locomotive, at full speed,

passed up the road a short distance be-

yond Norristown, without any injury.

Philad. Ledger, Saturday.

The imports of specie into the United

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.
Newport.
SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

Destructive Fire at Brooklyn.
Twenty-Six Houses Burnt.

About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the engineer's department of the large brick building at the corner of Bridge and Talmud streets, Brooklyn, occupied as a carpet factory by A. & E. S. Higgins. The establishment was a very extensive one, more than two hundred persons being employed in it, who by this disaster are thrown out of business. On the premises were a very valuable steam engine, and a large amount of machinery, all of which, together with the building, the stock of wool, &c., were entirely destroyed.

The total loss, including building, machinery, stock, &c., we have heard estimated at \$100,000. Messrs. Higgins were insured for about \$20,000 in this city, which will not cover their loss.—Mr. Higgins is an active and worthy young man, who has been for two years in the employ of Mr. Theodore Phinney, an Engineer for a Sugar Estate. It seems the pretence for his imprisonment is, that a negro while under the torture of the lash, stated that Mr. B. had promised to give him a gun,—after being released the fellow avowed he had told a falsehood.

N. Y. Com. of Thursday.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. Tyler Mason, a worthy resident of Saco, about 6 miles from the village, was so badly wounded on Thursday last, that it is feared he will not survive. He was entering a field with a yoke of oxen and a harrow. Passing through the gate, the harrow passed over him, and lacerating his body dreadfully. One tooth of it entered the lower part of his back and rectum about 5 inches—producing as was feared, a mortal wound.

Portland Argus.

Mammoth Cave, Ky.—Twenty six large avenues and a third river, larger than those previously known, have recently been discovered in the mammoth cave. A sulphur spring of an excellent quality of water has also been found some miles within the cave.

REBELLION IN NEW YORK—The Albany Daily Advertiser gives the following account of an organized resistance to the civil authorities in the neighborhood of that city. The resistance was made to the Sheriff of the county of Rensselaer, and his Deputy, aided by a civil posse, while employed in the discharge of their official duty in attempting to serve certain process upon the tenants of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, Esq.

We understand that yesterday the Sheriff, attended by his Deputy, Mr. Alvan of Lansingburgh, and a civil posse of some 75 citizens, proceeded from Troy for the purpose of serving declarations in ejectment upon tenants of the Manor in the towns of Stephentown and Sandlake. When the posse arrived at Alpe Corners, in the town of Stephentown, they were met by about 100 men, disguised as Indians, armed with muskets, pistols, hatchets and other weapons. The men surrounded the posse, unchained the horses from their teams and turned them loose.

They then demanded and obtained from Deputy Sheriff Allen his papers,

were immediately burnt, and the Deputy and a Mr. Eastman, of East Nassau, were tarred and feathered; some of the men standing over them and threatening them with personal violence in case they made the least resistance. The remainder of the posse only escaped similar treatment by a promise to leave the town forthwith; which they did and all returned to Troy.

We give the statement as it was detailed to us by an eye witness.

Whatever the burdens under which the tenants labor may be, this is not the way in which they are to be removed or redressed. The conduct of these men, whoever they are, is a gross violation of law, and must be promptly and effectually dealt with.

LOST SHIP.—All hopes appear to have given up for the safety of the Bremer ship Johannes, bound for this port. She left Bremen on the 22d of March, under the command of Capt. Dierkes, with one hundred and fifty-six passengers and a crew of fourteen, and has never since been heard from. She is no doubt lost, with all on board. The crew belonged to Bremen and its vicinity.

Baltimore Sun.

Pleasure Excursion to Lake Superior, &c.—The fine steamer Indiana left Buffalo on Wednesday week for Mackinaw, &c. with a large party from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c. Mr. Ramsey Crooks, the wealthy associate of Mr. Astor in the fur trade, was present, as was also a full delegation of the editorial fraternity.

Dr. Foot, of the Buffalo Commercial, Mr. Brooks, of the N. Y. Express, a gentleman from another New York paper, together with a large number of ladies, made up the party.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The body of Mr. T. M. Aspinwall, a highly respected and worthy citizen, was found in a secluded part of the coal yard at the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn. In his pockets were three one ounce, and one two ounce vials, labelled laudanum, and all empty except one of the one ounce vials, which was full, and from which he had in vain attempted to draw the cork with his teeth. His face was bruised, apparently by a fall. Mr. Aspinwall was about fifty years of age and retired from business several years since. He has left an amiable family and always enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He has appeared to be dull and low spirited of late, and was missed by his family on Thursday evening. He was a regular communicant at St. Thomas' Church. No cause, whatever can be assigned for the act.—N. Y. Amn.

For Sale at No. 142 Thames Street by CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent, Newport: R. I.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Small pigs from 5 to 6c; Lots-to-pedale averaging about 85, 4 1/2c, half Barrows. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Prices advanced a trifl Extra 4 7/5 a 5; first quality 4 50 a 4 7/5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 7/5 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lamb from 1 25 to 2 25; old Sheep from \$1 75 to 2 50.

<p

POETRY.

The Master Hand.

BY MRS. NORTON.

And dost thou say my heart is cold,
Because thine eye cannot discover,
(As round its jealous glance is rolled
On glittering crowds,) one welcome lover?
And then dost think I cannot love,
Because thy suit my lips reprove?

Oh valueless the wind harp's tone,
Which, swept by summer's careless breezes,
Gives forth a wild uncertain moan,
As often as the zephyr pleases,
Who marks its faint and careless sigh?
Once heard, it hath no melody.

But when the stricken lyre, which long
Hath hung upon the wall weeping,
Breaks out its soul of love and song,
Obedient to the minstrel's playing,
And to its master's touch alone
Responds with loud and plaintive tone.

Then, then the power of music breaks
The spell that bound our calmer feeling,
And every slumbering passion wakes
In answer to its wild appealing;
Till our swoln hearts, too well for words,
Die trembling on those quivering chords.

Years bring no change. Even tho' we stand
Where cold the minstrel's form is lying,
Fancy shall see that skillful hand
Once more among the sweet strings flying
And music's floating notes shall come,
To mock the silence of the tomb.

And many an hour and many a day,
Small memory pleases herself by bringing
Scattered fragments of the lay,
That hung upon that wild harp's ringing,
Though summer breezes caress in vain,
And soulless hands awake no strain.

Even so the heart, that, sad and cold
Warms not beneath thy careless weeping,
Hath known love's power in days of old.
And worshipped—to its own undoing;
And many a passion, quiet now,
Hath glowed upon my faded brow.

And still, perchance, the day may come,
When, from its halls of silence taken,
That heart, in its deserted home,
To life and love and joy shall waken,
It bath the musical command;
But thine is not the master hand.

A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1762.

At the Annual Election on the first Wednesday of May, the following persons were elected officers.

Samuel Ward, Governor.

John Gardner, Deputy Governor.

Assistants.

James Honeyman, Nathaniel Searl,
Nicholas Easton, Joseph Harris,
Nich. Tillinghast, Daniel Coggeshall,
Darius Sessions, Henry Gardner,
Robert Lawton, Samuel Greene,
Henry Ward, Secretary.

Augustus Johnston, Attorney General.
Joseph Clarke, Treasurer.

This year party spirit ran high in the Colony, and after an animated contest the Ward party succeeded in electing most of their candidates.

The General Assembly granted £300 towards repairing the Point Bridge in Newport.

In September a new tax of £8000, was assessed on the inhabitants of the Colony, of which Newport was to pay £1500 and Providence £500.

A detachment of 207 from the Provincial Regiment sailed from Newport in May for New York and was followed in a few days by the remainder of the Regiment, making in all 600 men.

The lower part of Thames street in Newport, was paved this year from the proceeds of a lottery granted by the Assembly for that purpose.

This year a British force consisting of about 15,000 men, English and provincials with a fleet of 37 ships of war and 150 transports arrived off Havana, on the 5th of June and on the 17th the troops were all landed and invested the city.—After an obstinate and protracted defence the city surrendered on the 13th of August.

The troops from Rhode Island consisted of a battalion commanded by Lt. Col. Christopher Hargill, many of the soldiers died during the siege, and those which returned were in a very debilitated state.

Fire on the Long Wharf.

In the month of February of this year all the stores at the head of the Long Wharf in Newport, were consumed by fire with their contents. The fire commenced in a Store, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hazard, a merchant of New. port, who having had a Brig arrive from Holland, with a valuable cargo, had smuggled the same on shore, and put it in the Store during the night previous to the fire, (as usual in those days paying no duties to the King.) Fortune Price a black laborer, who was employed as one of the men in running the cargo, having been refused the pay he demanded for his services; the next night in revenge set fire to the store, which communicated to

the others and the whole were consumed. The incendiary was tried and condemned for the crime of arson, & executed on Easton's beach in July, agreeably to the sentence of the Supreme Court.

This year the building known as the Brick Market and Granary was commenced in Newport.*

A large Brig belonging to Messrs J. & W. Wanton of Newport, and commanded by Capt. John Coddington, while on her passage from Jamaica, with a valuable cargo of Sugar and Rum, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed.—Capt. Coddington, his officers, crew and passengers all perished. A vessel was in company, but could afford no assistance.

The Providence Gazette, the first newspaper published in Providence, was commenced on the 20th Oct. 1762 by Wm. Goddard.

Hon. Peter Bourne, of Newport, one of the most eminent men in the Colony, died on the 20th of September 1762 aged 56 years. He was for many years one of the assistants and repeatedly a Deputy from Newport to the General Assembly.

On the 3d of November, preliminary articles of Peace were signed between his Britannic Majesty, on the one side and the most Christian and Catholic Kings on the other.

* The Granary or Brick Market.—This edition was projected by some public spirited individuals about 1759, for which purpose they obtained the grant of a lottery from the General Assembly. It was not commenced until 1762 when the foundation was laid on a lot given for that purpose by the proprietors of the Long Wharf, at the corner of Thames st. and Long Wharf. It was built after a plan and under the direction of the celebrated Architect PETER HARRISON, after the Ionic order, it was three stories high, fronting 33 feet on Thames street and 66 feet on the Long Wharf. The lower part was intended for a Public Market, and the upper part as a Public Granary, but it was never used for the latter purpose.—For want of funds the building remained in an unfinished state until about 1774, when the town was induced to make the necessary appropriation. During the Revolutionary war it was used for barracks for the troops, and after the evacuation of the Island by the British, the upper part was occupied about 10 years as the Mercury Printing Office.

In 1793, the Town leased the upper (or Granary) part of the building to Messrs. Harper and Placido, who at a great expense converted it into a Theatre, for which purpose it continued to be used at intervals until 1842, when by a vote of the town, it was altered into a Town Hall.

Laws of Rhode Island.

AN ACT relative to Lunatics.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any person or town chargeable with the expense of keeping in jail any lunatic or person furiously mad, committed thereto in conformity to the seventh section of the act entitled "An act vesting Justices of the Peace with certain powers in criminal cases," shall neglect to pay such expense, it shall be the duty of the keeper of the jail to which such lunatic may have been committed, to give notice of such neglect to the attorney general; who shall institute a suit in the name of the keeper of the jail, against the person or town so neglecting, for the recovery of such expense, and prosecute the same to final judgment.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in relation to the duty of Town Treasurers.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Town Treasurer of each town, to pay over to the school committee of the town, for the support of public schools, all monies received for registry taxes, upon the order of the president or chairman of the school committee duly drawn upon such treasurer.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT to continue an act entitled "An act securing to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials expended in erecting and repairing houses and other buildings, canals, railroads and turnpikes, with their appurtenances."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The act entitled "An act securing to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials expended in erecting and repairing houses and other buildings, canals, railroads and turnpikes, with their appurtenances," passed February 7, 1834, is continued in operation until the rising of the General Assembly at its next January session.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

From the Boston Courier, Monday July 22d,

WOOL.—There has been a fair demand for fleece and pulled Wool at the quoted rates.—A recent import of about 300,000 lbs Valparaíso, has been sold at 9 1/2 a lb.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime Sixxony Fleece washed 45 & 50 cents per pound; American full blood do, 43 & 45; do 34 & do 37; do 1 2 do 35 & 37; do 14 and common do 30 & 33. Superfine Northern pulled lambs 42 & 45; No 1 do 37 & 40; No 2 do 30 & 33; No 3 do 28 & 30.

Agricultural.

Dairy Contrivances.

Belvoir Castle, the residence of the Duke of Rutland, in Derbyshire, England, is celebrated not only for its elegance as a ducal abode, but for the extent and excellence of its agricultural arrangements, and especially for the accessories of its fine dairy, under admirable managements, and a model in all its operations. The plan adopted in this dairy for obtaining the cream without skimming it from the surface of the milk has been mentioned in a late address to the Royal Horticultural Society, somewhat as follows: The milk room, in the fire place, is lined with porcelain, and in order to preserve it continually fresh and cool, as well as to create a gradual ventilation, a fountain of cold water is kept constantly flowing in the middle of the dairy, the current rising through an upright pipe in the centre, and having attained its height, rolling back in sheets of water over a cone of successive basins, increasing in size from the top to the bottom, where the water enters a drain and is carried away. All the puncheons are of china ware, and very shallow, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that the amount of cream thrown to the surface by a given quantity of milk is dependent, to a certain extent, on the breadth of surface given to it by such shallow vessels. The same measure of milk poured into a vessel, allowing it to stand at two inches deep, casting nearly twice as much cream as it would do if its depth were eight inches. In the experimental part of the dairy, the puncheons, containing milk from various cows of the different breeds, are arranged in distinct order, and duly registered with every circumstance of condition supposed to affect the quality of the milk and cream obtained in each case; but the greater bulk of the milk is kept in leaden cisterns, about three feet long, two feet wide, and three inches deep, the bottom of each cistern, inside, having a slight cavity, in the centre of which is an aperture, connected with a tap underneath, for the purpose of drawing off the milk, and leaving the cream behind untouched in the cistern.

This certainly is an admirable plan on every account, both for convenience and actual utility, and in connexion with it, is worth mention that a piece of saltpetre about the size of a hazel nut, dissolved in warm water, and mixed with every gallon of new milk as soon as strained, and not only causes the milk to cast its cream better but has the effect of removing from it every disagreeable flavor arising from the herbage of particular pastures; such small addition to the milk of so well known and simple a saline substance imparting to it also a wholesome character in a dietary point of view.

Boston Transcript.

In Debt.—There is no excuse for an able bodied man, who has contracted debts, which he will not exert himself to cancel. No wonder you are presented with bills day after day, and threatened with prosecution unless you pay them speedily. Your idle habits are noticed and people take no pity on you; whereas if you would do something—no matter what, provided your sleeves are rolled up and the sweat rolls from your face—a hundred hands would be ready to render you assistance. When a bill is presented to an industrious and honest man, the collector is instructed to say, "if convenient, but to an idle and lazy man and rogue the language is, "you must and shall pay." Who will not do the thing that is just and work to pay his debts? If the right disposition is in you—no matter if you owe thousands, there will be no difficulty—you can go ahead without standing in fear of your creditors.—Men seldom trouble honest worth and industry. Remember this, you who are in debt and will do nothing to relieve yourselves of your heavy liabilities.

Singular Case.

On Wednesday, a young, intelligent looking man called into the Mayor's office. He came from a neighboring State, and is related to one of the highest public functionaries. He was of good address, and had received a liberal education.—After introducing himself and passing the usual salutations, he said to the Mayor that he had called to see him, to ask him that he might be sent to the House of Correction. "Sir," said he, "I am a poor miserable drunkard. I came to this city a few weeks ago, with a few hundred dollars, and now it is all gone save a few dollars. The Mayor informed him that he had not the power to send him to the House of Correction, but gave him a permit to pass a few weeks in our Alms-house, where he would be out of temptation, and could be able to labor for his living. After thanking his honor for his kindness and sympathy, the poor victim of appetite took his departure, and went up to the Alms-house, where we presume he now is. What a lesson does this teach to our young men who have not yet forsaken the use of intoxicating drunks.—Lowell Courier.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime Sixxony Fleece washed 45 & 50 cents per pound; American full blood do, 43 & 45; do 34 & do 37; do 1 2 do 35 & 37; do 14 and common do 30 & 33. Superfine Northern pulled lambs 42 & 45; No 1 do 37 & 40; No 2 do 30 & 33; No 3 do 28 & 30.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime Sixxony Fleece washed 45 & 50 cents per pound; American full blood do, 43 & 45; do 34 & do 37; do 1 2 do 35 & 37; do 14 and common do 30 & 33. Superfine Northern pulled lambs 42 & 45; No 1 do 37 & 40; No 2 do 30 & 33; No 3 do 28 & 30.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Commissioners' & Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of CHARLES CASTOFF,

late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, and six months from this date, being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their respective claims, we will attend at the house of Charles E. Hammett on the last Saturday of October, November and December at 2 p.m., for the purpose of deciding on such claims.

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, { Comm'r.
PETER P. REMINGTON, { Comm'r.
W.M. J. HOLT. { Comm'r.

CHARLES M. THURSTON, { Comm'r.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 1st, 1844.

Upon the petition of Samuel Barker, praying that Catherine Crooke, may be appointed administratrix de bonis non, on the estate of William Crooke, late of Newport, deceased, stating that the administrator on said estate is deceased.

The same is read and received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the 1st Monday in August next at 9 o'clock a.m., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement in the NEWPORT MERCURY.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 1st.

UPON the petition of Charles M. Thurston, Jr., and others, praying that an administrator may be appointed in the State of Rhode Island on the estate of

CHARLES M. THURSTON, late of New York, dec. intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in August next at 9 o'clock a.m., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement in the NEWPORT MERCURY, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. Attest.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

\$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the villain or villains who broke and defaced the grave stone of the late Mrs. Margaret E. Foster, in the Public Burial Place of this town, any one who can give the least information concerning this base transaction, will confer a lasting obligation by imparting the same to me, and it is earnestly requested that all who cherish feelings of attachment to the final resting place of their friends will aid in bringing to light the person or persons who committed this outrage.

By order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

Newport, June 15.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"

NO 92 Thames Street, JUST RECEIVED

From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

Medicine Bye Stuffs and Perfumery,

Extract of Rose,

Do do Orange,

Do do Honey,

Do do Bergamot,

Do do Myrtle,

Do do Magnolia,

Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,

Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Antique Oil, for the hair,

French Lotion for chapped hands.

Cold Cream and Lip Salve,

German, French & American Cologne,

Sir James Murry's Fluid Magnesia,

Henry's Calcined Magnesia,

English, Winsor, and other soaps,

Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indebible Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.

For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON.